

Summary of examination of LOIS ANTONIO FUMES RODRIGUES occupation, Doctor's clerk, of Portuguese nationality and born in Portuguese Timor, and 30 years of age, and residing at DILLI, Portuguese Timor, being duly sworn states:-

I was in DILLI on the 20th February 1942 when the Japanese first occupied DILLI,

Two or three days after a wounded Australian soldier was brought to the hospital where I was employed by a native. This Australian soldier was suffering from a large number of wounds. I was present when the native told the officials of the hospital about the bodies of seven (7) Australian soldiers that were then lying partly covered in ditches by the side of the road near FATU MEIA. The native had counted the bodies and told how their legs and feet were not covered by earth and the dogs were eating their legs.

I do not know of any person who actually saw the Australians killed, nor do I know the names of the Japanese concerned. I cannot now remember the name of the native who told me about the Australians being buried.

I only saw one Australian a Prisoner of War of the Japanese and that was the wounded Australian soldier brought to the hospital.

That is all that I know about the Australians.

In 1943 when I was in OSSU I saw Japanese beating natives including a native chief by the name of GERIMIAS, and also half-casts. The Japanese used torture methods on the chief and two or three more natives by burning them with cigarettes after their hands were bound together and also by giving them a water torture by holding closed their mouth and pouring water into their mouth. They also forced them to kneel down on sharp stones while they applied pressure to their backs. Cigarettes were also put into their ears. The natives were also beaten by slappings with hands and by beatings with sticks and when they fell unconscious they were revived with water and beaten again.

I saw the native chief, GERIMIAS, taken to a newly dug grave, he had his hands bound and four or five Japanese of the Kempetai with long native knives make small incisions on his throat, telling the chief that he had to disclose the whereabouts of Australians, otherwise he would be killed. The chief refused to give any information and was then taken away. About a month later, on a day of a Japanese feast, the Japanese announced that the chief had been killed because he was not a friend of the Japanese. The Japanese told another chief all this as a threat as to what would happen if they did not assist them.

The Japanese forced the natives to take part in celebrations of Japanese feasts, while the Portuguese feasts were not permitted.

On the 14th February 1943 I was in MATABIA when the Japanese attacked that mountain using black troops. I was in company with Lieutenant PIRES and Sergeant MARTINS and other Portuguese, and also two Australians, Lieutenant Frank HOLLAND and Sergeant SMITH.

I saw the Japanese burn the village of KELLECAI, including the hospital and Doctor's house. This was in December 1942. I also saw the village of MAHARECA burnt by the Japanese after the attack on MATABIA.

THIS is the first page of the Statement by LOIS ANTONIO FUMES RODRIGUES



Summary of examination of LOIS ANTONIO NUNES RODRIGUES occupation, Doctor's clerk, of Portuguese nationality and born in Portuguese Timor, and 30 years of age, and residing at DILLI, Portuguese Timor, being duly sworn states:-

I was in DILLI on the 20th February 1942 when the Japanese first occupied DILLI,

Two or three days after a wounded Australian soldier was brought to the hospital where I was employed by a native. This Australian soldier was suffering from a large number of wounds. I was present when the native told the officials of the hospital about the bodies of seven (7) Australian soldiers that were then lying partly covered in ditches by the side of the road near FATU MEETA. The native had counted the bodies and told how their legs and feet were not covered by earth and the dogs were eating their legs.

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I saw the native chief, GERIMIAS, taken to a newly dug grave, he had his hands bound and four or five Japanese of the Kempetai with long native knives make small incisions on his throat, telling the chief that he had to disclose the whereabouts of Australians, otherwise he would be killed. The chief refused to give any information and was then taken away. About a month later, on a day of a Japanese feast, the Japanese announced that the chief had been killed because he was not a friend of the Japanese. The Japanese told another chief all this as a threat as to what would happen if they did not assist them.

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When the Japanese attacked the native villages they used indiscriminate machine-gun fire.

The people in Portuguese Timor were forced to use Japanese money. The Japanese issued an order that anyone found with Portuguese money would be killed. The order was given to the natives by the Japanese after the natives had been collected in the market place by the beating of drums.

On the 21st February 1942 I saw the Japanese forcing the doors of the Chinese houses in DILLI and many other houses, and looting the houses.

I know of a lot of places where the Japanese forced the chiefs to send native girls to Japanese brothels, by threatening the native chiefs by telling them that if they did not send the girls, they, the Japanese, would go to the chiefs houses and take away their near female relatives for this purpose.

On the days of the Japanese feasts I heard the Japanese telling how Asia was only for the Asiatics and all white people should be driven out.

I know the native chiefs were forced to give native labour to the Japanese to build military roads and at the aerodrome of LAUTEM. They also forced the natives to cut bamboo sticks for use against parachute attacks, and place the sticks in the ground. The Japanese paid the natives for this work with Japanese invasion money.

The Japanese used Arabs as spies for them and later appointed many Arabs to the positions of Chef de Poste and Administrators.

Two Japanese sergeants, ATAI and DaCIOGA and another sergeant WAI TO were the Japanese who beat the native chief, GEMILAS.

/s/..Lois..Antonio..Fumes..Rodrigues  
Signature of Deponent

Interpreter

I, GIL FIRRIERA, certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

./s/..Gil..Firriera.....  
Interpreter

Taken and Sworn by me at DILLI, PORTUGUESE TIMOR, this 26th day of June 1946.

/s/..H..F..Quinton..Major ..  
being Officer appointed by Commander-in-Chief, S. E. A. C., to make this investigation

and

./s/.....H..Pos.....Capt.,

and

./s/... (unable to read).....  
Intendant, PORTUGUESE TIMOR



Doc 5806

Ex 1792

No 1

書類番号五八〇六

「ルイ・アントニオ・ヌス・デ・リゲス」証言大要

同人——職業、醫院の務員、国籍、ポルトガル、ポルトガル領

「テモール」出生、年齢三十才、現住所、ポルトガル領

「テモール」「デイリ」——ハ正當ニ宣誓言、ニ陳述ス。

私ハ日本軍が最初ニ「デイリ」ヲ占領シタ一九四二年二月二十日ニハ「デイリ」ニ居マシタ。

X X X X X

一九四三年「オッス」ニ居タ時私ハ日本人が「ゲリミナス」ト云フ名、原住民、酋長モ一緒ニ原住民ヲ殴打スルヲ見マシタ。又混血兒ヲ殴ル、モ見マシタ。日本人ハ酋長ヤ他、ニ三人、原住民ニ彼等ヲチヲ縛ツタ上デ煙草デ焼イタ。口鼻ヲ閉テ口ニ水ヲ注イタリシテ拷問ヲ行ヒマシタ。又彼等ヲ突ツタ石、ニ無理ニ跪マツカセテ背中ヲ圧迫シタリマシタ。又煙草ヲ草ニ入レタリマシタ。原住民ハ、平チデ打タレタリ、杖デ殴レタリシテ、意識ヲ失フト水デ蘇生サセラシ。再び殴打サレマシタ。私ハ原住民、酋長「ゲリミナス」ガ新シク掘ラシタ墓穴ニ連シテ行カレルヲ見マシタ。彼ハチヲ縛バラシ、五人、日本、憲兵ガ長イ原住民、カデ酋長、咽喉ヲ小刻ニ切り、豫州人、居所ヲ白狀シサケレバ殺シテシマフゾト彼ニ云ツテ居マシタ。酋長ハ如何ナル情報ヲ與ヘル事モ拒絶シマシタ、テ連シ去ラシマシタ。

約一月経ツテ日本、祭日ニ日本人ハ酋長ハ日本人、友達デナイカラ殺サシイト発表シマシタ。日本人ハ、他、酋長ニ此ヲ全部話シテ、モシモ彼等ガ日本人ヲ援ケサケレバトニツマキ起ルカニ付テ嚇シマシタ。

X X X X X

私ハ日本人ガ「ゲリカイ」村ヲ焼ク、ヲ見マシタ。ソノ中ニハ病院ヤ醫者、家モアリマシタ。是ハ一九四二年十二月、コトデシタ。私ハ又「マダ」攻撃、後「ナハカ」村ガ日本人ニ焼カレルヲ見マシタ。

X X X X X



Doc 5806

Ex 1792

No 1

書類番手五八〇六

「ルイ・アントニオ・ヌス・ゴドリグス」訊問大要

同人——職業、病院の務員、国籍、ポルトガル、ポルトガル領

「テモール」出生、年齢三十才、現住所、ポルトガル領

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X X X X X

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X X X X X



Doc 5806

No 2

日本人が原住民部落ヲ襲ツタ時、彼等、無差別機関銃射ヲ浴セ  
シタ。

X X X X X

一九四二年三月二十日ニ於テ、日本人が「ディリ」ノ支那人ノ家々他、多  
數ノ家、戸ヲコケ開ケテ、家々ヲ掠奪シテ居ルヲ見タ。

私ハ、日本人が酋長ニ原住民、女、子達ヲ娼家ニ送ルヲ強要  
シタ多ク、場所ヲ知ツテ居マス。彼等ハ、モシモ、酋長が女、子達  
ヲ送ラナイナラ、彼等即チ日本人が酋長ノ家ニ行ツテ彼等、近  
親、女達ヲ此ノ目的ヲ達シ去ルト云ツテ脅迫シタ。

X X X X X

證人 署名

ルイ A. N. ロデリックス

通訳者 私「ゲイル アイリエ」ハ上記證人、署名ニ先立テ前記  
各證人ニ対シ證人自身ノ國語ニ正當ニ翻譯セシメテ證明ス。

翻譯者「ゲイル アイリエ」本人署名

一九四六年二月二十六日、ホルトガル領「ディモール」ディリニ於テ余ハ  
右ノ陳述ヲ録取シ且ツ宣誓言ヲ為サシム。

東南亞細亞方面軍司令部官ヨリ

右訊問方ヲ任命セシタル將校

「W. F. クイントン」少佐 本人署名

蘭領東印度軍

「H. ホス」大尉 本人署名

ホルトガル領「ディモール」長官

本人署名 不明